UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/114
5 April 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 97 (b)

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/47/678 and Corr.1)]

47/114. Report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea, 1/

Recalling that the authorities directly concerned have registered their commitment to respect the results of the referendum in Eritrea, 2/

Taking into account that the authorities directly concerned have requested the involvement of the United Nations to verify the referendum in Eritrea, 2/

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General 1/ and of the recommendations contained therein for the establishment of a United Nations observer mission to verify the referendum scheduled to take place in Eritrea in April 1993;

1/ A/47/544.

2/ See A/C.3/47/5.

/...

2. Decides to authorize the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Referendum in Eritrea, which will have terms of reference as provided for in paragraph 7 of the report of the Secretary-General, and to appoint, as a matter of urgency, a Special Representative for the referendum, who will head the Observer Mission;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to arrange, as soon as possible, for the deployment of the Observer Mission so that it may commence its verification functions;

4. Calls upon the authorities directly concerned to extend their fullest cooperation to the Observer Mission in order to facilitate the accomplishment of its task, as requested by the United Nations;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/115
26 April 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 149

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/47/773)]

47/115. Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to fulfil the obligations they have undertaken under the various international instruments in this field,

Convinced that respect for human rights is an inalienable component of maintaining and promoting good-neighbourly relations between States,

Taking into account the complaint of alleged violations of human rights with respect to the Russian-speaking population in Estonia and Latvia,

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations made by the United Nations fact-finding mission that visited Riga in October 1992 at the invitation of the Government of Latvia, 3/

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ See A/47/748, annex.

1. Notes with concern the existence of certain problems that involve large groups of population in Estonia and Latvia;

2. Welcomes the cooperation that the Government of Latvia has extended to the United Nations fact-finding mission;

3. Also welcomes the invitation of the Government of Estonia to receive a similar United Nations fact-finding mission and its intention to extend to it its cooperation;

4. Calls upon the States concerned to intensify their efforts on the bilateral level aimed at resolving concerns with regard to the situation of the Russian-speaking population on the basis of generally accepted norms of international law in the field of human rights;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to keep Member States informed of the progress in the field of human rights in Estonia and Latvia and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session under the item entitled "Situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia".

89th plenary meeting
16 December 1992

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/116
30 March 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 33

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/47/L.32, A/47/L.29, A/47/L.27 and Add.1, A/47/L.31 and Add.1, A/47/L.44 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/47/L.45 and Corr.1, 2 and 3 and Add.1, A/47/L.46 and Add.1)]

47/116. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

A

International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 1/ adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989, which, inter alia, called for negotiations in a climate free of violence,

Reaffirming the Declaration and the need for the full implementation of its provisions,

Also recalling its decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991 and its resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991,

Welcoming the initiative of the Organization of African Unity to place before the Security Council the question of violence in South Africa, and welcoming Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772

1/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

(1992) of 17 August 1992 and especially the decision to deploy United Nations observers to further the purposes of the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991, 2/

Welcoming also the deployment of observers from the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community in South Africa in response to Security Council resolution 772 (1992),

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General of 7 August 1992 3/ on the mission of his Special Representative to South Africa,

Also taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 4/ and the third progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration, 5/ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa, 6/

Welcoming the safeguards agreement of 16 September 1991 between the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Government of South Africa and the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 September 1992 on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material, under the terms of the safeguards agreement, 7/

Reiterating its conviction that broad-based negotiations, initially undertaken by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, resulting in a new non-racial and democratic constitution and its early entry into force will lead to the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Noting that while positive measures have been undertaken by the South African authorities, including the repeal of key apartheid laws and the revision of major security legislation, important obstacles to achieving a climate conducive to free political activity remain,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to help the South African people in their legitimate struggle for the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

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2/ See Centre against Apartheid, Notes and Documents, No. 23/91.

3/ S/24389.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22).

5/ A/47/574.

6/ A/47/559.

7/ A/47/533, annex II.

Gravely concerned that continued and escalating violence threatens to undermine the process of peaceful change, through negotiations, to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

Deeply concerned at revelations of illegal covert activities carried out by military intelligence with a view to undermining a major party to the political process of peaceful change in South Africa,

Noting with concern that, despite the signing of the National Peace Accord, the tragic bloodshed in South Africa has not ended,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce the mechanisms set up in South Africa under the National Peace Accord and emphasizing the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Encouraging the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, aimed at facilitating the resumption of substantive broad-based negotiations towards a new constitution and arrangements on the transition to a democratic order,

Taking note with satisfaction of recent agreements between parties aimed at removing many obstacles to resuming broad-based negotiations and also noting with satisfaction the release of prisoners held for their political beliefs or activities,

Noting with concern the remaining effects of the acts of destabilization that were committed by South Africa against the neighbouring African States,

1. Strongly urges the South African authorities to exercise fully and impartially the primary responsibility of government to bring to an end the ongoing violence, to protect the lives, security and property of all South Africans in all of South Africa, and to bring to justice those responsible for acts of violence;

2. Calls upon all parties to refrain from acts of violence and to cooperate in combating violence;

3. Strongly urges the South African authorities to assume the full responsibility to respect and protect the right of South Africans to demonstrate peacefully in public in order to convey their views effectively;

4. Urgently calls upon all signatories to the National Peace Accord 2/ to recommit themselves to the process of peaceful change by fully and effectively implementing its provisions and by cooperating with each other to that end;

5. Calls upon all other parties to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the National Peace Accord;

6. Takes note with approval of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General 3/ and calls upon the Government of South Africa and all parties in South Africa to implement urgently those recommendations;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for those measures taken to address areas of concern noted in his report and particularly to assist in strengthening the structures set up under the National Peace Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers in South Africa, and urges the Secretary-General to continue to address all the areas of concern noted in his report which fall within the purview of the United Nations;

8. Welcomes the deployment in South Africa of the observers of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community;

9. Strongly urges the Government of South Africa, as well as the other parties and movements, to lend their full cooperation to the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission) and to permit the Commission urgently and fully to carry out investigations into the functioning and operations of security forces and armed formations, as recommended by the Secretary-General in his report;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to respond positively and appropriately, as envisaged in his report, to requests for assistance from the Goldstone Commission in the context of the National Peace Accord;

11. Urges the representatives of the people of South Africa to resume, without further delay, broad-based negotiations on transitional arrangements and basic principles for a process of reaching agreement on a new democratic and non-racial constitution and for its speedy entry into force;

12. Calls upon the international community to support the vulnerable and critical process still under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate measures with regard to the South African authorities, as warranted by ongoing developments, and, within the context of the need to respond appropriately to them, to review existing restrictive measures as warranted by positive developments, such as agreement by the parties on transitional arrangements and agreement on a new, non-racial and democratic constitution;

13. Calls upon all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military or police purposes in that country;

14. Appeals to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, returning refugees and exiles and released political prisoners;

15. Calls upon the international community to assist disadvantaged South African democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in the academic, scientific and cultural fields;

16. Also calls upon the international community to assist the non-racial sports bodies, which have been endorsed by representative anti-apartheid sports organizations in South Africa, in redressing the continuing structural inequalities in sports;

17. Appeals to the international community to help create stable conditions for the rapid and peaceful attainment of a new South Africa, based on an agreed, democratic and non-racial constitution, by providing and increasing its material, financial and other assistance to South Africans in their efforts to address the serious socio-economic problems of the disadvantaged people of South Africa, particularly in the areas of education, employment, health and housing;

18. Also appeals to the international community to render all possible assistance to States neighbouring South Africa to enable them to recover from the effects of destabilization and thereby to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the subregion;

19. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties concerned, to undertake preliminary examination of the assistance that the United Nations might provide in the electoral process leading to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;

20. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations and its agencies with regard to South Africa and, as appropriate, inside that country, and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on measures taken to facilitate the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the transition of South Africa to a non-racial and democratic society as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

B

Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 4/

Recognizing the important role that the Special Committee has had in mobilizing international support for the elimination of apartheid and in the adoption by consensus, on 14 December 1989, of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 1/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on its work, under its mandate, in support of the peaceful eradication of apartheid and of the process of a negotiated transition of South Africa to a democratic non-racial society;

2. Commends the Special Committee for the holding at Windhoek, from 22 to 24 May 1992, of the Seminar on South Africa's Socio-Economic Problems: Future Role of the United Nations System in Helping to Address Them, 8/ and for its full support of the holding of the Follow-up Conference on

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8/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22), paras. 160-163; and A/AC.115/L.685.

International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans, held in New York on 8 and 9 September 1992, under the auspices of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and its Advisory Committee; 9/

3. Authorizes the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to mobilize international support for the elimination of apartheid through the early establishment in South Africa of a society based on an agreed democratic and non-racial constitution as envisaged in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, and to this end:

(a) To continue to monitor the complex developments in South Africa, and to collect, analyse and disseminate factual information in this regard;

(b) To facilitate a peaceful and stable transition in South Africa by promoting international assistance to help South Africans overcome the negative social and economic consequences of the policies of apartheid by, inter alia, following up on the Windhoek Seminar through sectoral seminars on well-defined and specific topics with the participation of experts in the relevant fields and in cooperation with relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system, institutions and non-governmental organizations;

(c) To undertake liaison and consultations with Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, foundations and institutions, as well as other relevant groups, both inside and outside South Africa;

4. Appeals to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue their cooperation with the Special Committee, and requests all relevant components of the United Nations system to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid in their activities in support of the ongoing process of the peaceful elimination of apartheid in South Africa;

5. Decides that the special allocation of 450,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1993 from the regular budget of the United Nations should be used towards the cost of special projects aimed at promoting the process towards the elimination of apartheid through the establishment of a new society in South Africa based on a democratic and non-racial constitution, with particular emphasis on issues of human rights and constitution-building, human resources development, institutional capacity-building, health, housing and other socio-economic priority areas;

6. Also decides to continue to authorize adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York so that they may participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and in deliberations relating to the situation in South Africa in other relevant United Nations bodies.

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18 December 1992

9/ See A/47/513, paras. 11-23.

C

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 46/79 F, adopted without a vote on 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, 10/ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Recalling, in particular, paragraph 2 of its resolution 46/79 F, relating to the reintegration of released political prisoners into South African society,

Welcoming the announcement on 26 September 1992 of the Record of Understanding reached between the African National Congress of South Africa and the Government of South Africa, which contained agreement on the release of remaining political prisoners, 11/ and the voluntary repatriation of political exiles and refugees as a result of the agreement reached between the South African authorities and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting with concern that continuing political violence and other developments in South Africa are having an adverse impact on the negotiating process and on the functioning of the framework provided by the National Peace Accord signed on 14 September 1991, 2/

Recognizing the work being carried out by broad-based, impartial voluntary organizations inside South Africa in providing legal and humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination and noting with satisfaction the working relationship that the Trust Fund has established with those South African organizations,

Strongly convinced that continued, direct and substantial contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian, legal and relief assistance during the critical transition to a non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; 10/

2. Supports continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community in order to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa, and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society;

10/ A/47/525.

11/ A/47/494-S/24606, annex.

3. Supports assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing the continuing adverse effects of those laws and encouraging increased public confidence in the rule of law;

4. Endorses the decision of the Trust Fund to channel its assistance through appropriate non-governmental organizations inside South Africa;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa;

6. Appeals for generous contributions to the Trust Fund;

7. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa;

8. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

D

Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, 12/

Recalling its resolutions on the oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 46/79 E of 13 December 1991,

Recognizing the importance of the oil embargo as a major contribution to the pressure exerted on South Africa towards the eradication of apartheid through negotiations, as well as the importance of maintaining pressure until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 1/ such as the adoption of a non-racial and democratic constitution for a free South Africa,

Noting that the most effective way to enforce the oil embargo against South Africa remains the adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory embargo,

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12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/47/43).

Taking note with appreciation of the draft model law for the effective enforcement of the oil embargo against South Africa, contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Group to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, 13/ and welcoming its consideration by Member States,

Concerned that the oil embargo against South Africa is still being violated and that South Africa, because of loopholes in the embargo such as lack of effective legislation, has been able to acquire oil and petroleum products,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would contribute to the efforts of the international community to bring about a negotiated settlement and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa 12/ and endorses its recommendations;

2. Requests all States to adopt, if they have not already done so, and otherwise to maintain and enforce effective measures prohibiting the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(a) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(b) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each country, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;

(c) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibilities for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(d) To prevent South African companies from acquiring holdings in oil companies outside South Africa;

(e) To prohibit all assistance to South Africa in the oil sector, including finance, technology, equipment or personnel;

(f) To prohibit the transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(g) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered in their territory or owned by their nationals, that have violated the oil embargo, and to discourage such ships from calling at South African ports;

13/ Ibid., Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 43 (A/45/43), annex I.

(h) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(i) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

(j) To discourage ships within their jurisdiction from engaging in activities that give rise to violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, taking into account legislative and other measures already adopted;

3. Authorizes the Intergovernmental Group to take action to promote public awareness of the oil embargo against South Africa, including, when necessary, sending missions and participating in relevant conferences and meetings;

4. Requests the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

5. Requests all States to extend their cooperation to the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

E

Military and other collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, 1/ its resolutions 45/176 B and C of 19 December 1990 and 46/79 B and C of 13 December 1991, as well as the resolutions of the Security Council on the arms embargo and military collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid 4/ and the report of the Security Council Committee established by Council resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa on its activities during the period 1980-1989, 14/

Noting with appreciation the resolve and effectiveness of the Security Council in its handling of questions relating to the preservation of international peace and security,

Noting that the monitoring and enforcement mechanism of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on South Africa in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 would benefit from further strengthening,

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14/ S/21015.

Reiterating that the full implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action towards the eradication of apartheid,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and that the phased application of appropriate pressure remains an effective and necessary instrument in the process towards the peaceful end to apartheid,

Taking note of the report of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency of 4 September 1992 on the completeness of the inventory of South Africa's nuclear installations and material, under the terms of the safeguards agreement, 7/

Expressing serious concern about the continued violations of the mandatory arms embargo, particularly by those countries which surreptitiously trade in arms with South Africa,

Expressing concern that South Africa's external military relations, especially in the area of military technology and, in particular, in the production and testing of missiles, continue unabated, as mentioned in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Gravely concerned about the practice carried out by certain oil-producing States whereby oil is exchanged for South African arms,

1. Deplores the actions of those States which, directly or indirectly, continue to violate the mandatory arms embargo and collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, intelligence and technology fields, and calls upon those States to terminate forthwith any illegal acts and honour their obligations under Security Council resolution 418 (1977);

2. Urges all States to adopt strict legislation relating to the implementation of the arms embargo and to prohibit the supply to South Africa of nuclear and military products, as well as computer and communications equipment, technological skills and services, including military intelligence, destined for use by the military, police and security agencies of that country, until free and fair elections have been held and a democratic government has been established;

3. Urges the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the full implementation and the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984, to implement the recommendations of the Committee established under Council resolution 421 (1977) concerning appropriate measures in response to violations of the mandatory arms embargo and to provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

4. Calls upon all States to maintain existing financial measures and, in particular, urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend new loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector,

until agreement has been reached on a non-racial democratic constitution or until specific recommendations are made on this matter by the transitional authorities to be established by the Convention for a Democratic South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the issue of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

F

Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the relations between South Africa and Israel and, in particular, its resolution 46/79 D of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel, 15/ and the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's nuclear-tipped ballistic missile capability, 16/

Noting with concern that the military relations between South Africa and Israel, especially in the area of military technology and in particular the collaboration in the production and testing of nuclear missiles, continue unabated,

1. Strongly deplores the collaboration of Israel with the South African regime in the military and nuclear fields;

2. Reiterates its demand that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields;

3. Urges the Security Council to consider taking appropriate measures against Israel for its violation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/47/22), part two.

16/ A/46/357 and Add.1.

G

Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the boycott of apartheid in sports and, in particular, 32/105 M of 14 December 1977, by which it adopted the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, 40/64 G of 10 December 1985, the annex to which contains the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and 45/176 G of 19 December 1990,

Having considered the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports 17/ and the relevant sections of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 4/

1. Takes note of the report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports and endorses its recommendations; 18/

2. Urges Governments and the international sporting community to assist the non-racial sports movement in South Africa to redress the structural inequalities in sports that are among the legacies of apartheid.

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18 December 1992

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/47/45).

18/ Ibid., paras. 38-43.

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

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A/RES/47/117
2 April 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 34

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/47/L.15 and Add.1)]

47/117. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 46/80 of 13 December 1991,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 1/ containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1991 to 31 August 1992,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continue to be implemented,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Also noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

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1/ A/47/513.

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to students from South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study, as often as possible at educational and training institutions within South Africa,

Strongly convinced that the development of the Programme is essential in order to meet the increasing demand for educational and training assistance to disadvantaged students from South Africa,

Noting that, in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is continuing to allocate greater resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening the historically black and other institutions of higher learning, especially through a graduate student and junior faculty enhancement programme abroad in the field of educational management and other short-term specialized training courses with built-in returnability and employability of participants,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continued efforts to develop the Programme so that it can best meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. Welcomes the main thrust of the proceedings of the Follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans, held in New York on 8 and 9 September 1992, organized by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and its Advisory Committee, 2/ with special regard to the need for:

(a) Establishing linkages between training and educational activities and industry in South Africa;

(b) Supporting and strengthening the historically black and other universities through exchange programmes for graduates and junior faculty;

(c) Continuing to provide educational assistance at the tertiary level in South Africa and to strengthen the institutional technical and financial capacity as well as the decision-making of non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and educational institutions that serve the needs and interests of disadvantaged South Africans;

4. Notes with satisfaction the training activities of the Programme designed to address priority needs in the areas of education and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans;

2/ Ibid., paras. 11-23.

5. Welcomes the expanding educational and training activities of the Programme inside South Africa and its close cooperation with South African non-governmental organizations and educational institutions;

6. Emphasizes that the international community has an important role in assisting the people of South Africa in bridging the economic and social disparities in South Africa during the transitional period, particularly in the field of education;

7. Calls upon non-governmental educational institutions, private organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme in facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

8. Appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international professional associations and individuals to use their influence and leverage inside South Africa to assist graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

9. Considers that, under the changing circumstances in South Africa, the Programme should continue to have, in addition to its educational and training programmes abroad, the necessary flexibility and means to expand, in an appropriate manner, educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans within the country itself;

10. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

11. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other assistance to the Programme to enable it to carry out its programme of activities.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

UNITED NATIONS **A**

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/47/118
2 April 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 36

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/47/L.34/Rev.1 and Add.1)]

47/118. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 530 (1983) of 19 May 1983, 562 (1985) of 10 May 1985, 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 650 (1990) of 27 March 1990, 653 (1990) of 20 April 1990, 654 (1990) of 4 May 1990, 656 (1990) of 8 June 1990, 714 (1991) of 30 September 1991, 719 (1991) of 6 November 1991, 729 (1992) of 14 January 1992, 784 (1992) of 30 October 1992 and 791 (1992) of 30 November 1992, and its resolutions 38/10 of 11 November 1983, 39/4 of 26 October 1984, 41/37 of 18 November 1986, 42/1 of 7 October 1987, 43/24 of 15 November 1988, 44/10 of 23 October 1989, 44/44 of 7 December 1989, 45/15 of 20 November 1990 and 46/109 of 17 December 1991,

Bearing in mind the importance of the commitments assumed by the Central American Presidents under the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 at the Esquipulas II summit meeting; 1/ the declarations adopted at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988 2/ and at Costa del Sol,

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1/ A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987, document S/19085.

2/ A/42/911-S/19447, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1988, document S/19447.

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El Salvador, on 14 February 1989; 3/ the agreements concluded at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989, 4/ at San Isidro de Coronado, Costa Rica, on 12 December 1989, at Montelimar, Nicaragua, on 3 April 1990, 5/ at Antigua, Guatemala, on 17 June 1990, 6/ at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, on 17 December 1990, 7/ and at Tegucigalpa on 13 December 1991; 8/ and the Managua Agenda of 5 June 1992, 9/

Aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, 1/ is the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America,

Convinced of the political will that inspires the peoples of Central America to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, as well as the commitment to settle their differences by means of dialogue, negotiation and respect for the legitimate interests of all States, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention,

Recognizing the importance of all aspects of the peace-keeping operations that have been carried out in Central America, pursuant to the decisions of the Security Council and with the support of the Secretary-General, and the need to preserve and enhance the results obtained,

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3/ A/44/140-S/20491, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1989, document S/20491.

4/ A/44/451-S/20778, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1989, document S/20778.

5/ A/44/936-S/21235, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1990, document S/21235.

6/ See A/44/958, annex.

7/ A/45/906-S/22032, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-fifth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1990, document S/22032.

8/ A/46/829-S/23310, annexes I-III; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991, document S/23310.

9/ A/46/954-S/24354, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992, document S/24354.

Reaffirming the belief that peace is one, undivided and indivisible, and thus inseparable from freedom, democracy and development, and that these goals are essential for consolidating the transformations which will guarantee sustained, participatory and equitable development in Central America, as well as the need to redefine the manner in which the Central American economies are linked to the rest of the world,

Considering that, at the Puntarenas summit meeting, the Presidents declared Central America to be a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and that in the Tegucigalpa Declaration 10/ they established the Central American Integration System, the fundamental objective of which is to ensure the integration of Central America and its establishment as a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development,

Also considering the importance of the decisions concerning human and social development adopted by the Central American Presidents at Tegucigalpa in December 1991, as well as the significance of the Managua Agenda, adopted by the Presidents in Nicaragua in June 1992, when they also evaluated the results of the last eleven summit meetings and adopted a joint course of action for follow-up and consolidation of the agreements concluded,

Further considering the commitments that have been entered into during the negotiations on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel, within the Security Commission established under the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, for the purpose of achieving a stable and lasting peace in Central America,

Convinced that the Peace Agreement reached on 16 January 1992 at Mexico City between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, 11/ reflects that country's profound aspiration for peace and justice, and that scrupulous compliance therewith will not only permit an end to the armed conflict through political means but also lay the foundation for major political, legal, economic and social changes that must involve all sectors of the country in the consolidation of a democratic and cohesive society,

Noting with satisfaction that both parties have scrupulously observed the cease-fire, overcoming delays and difficulties in the process of implementing the peace agreements in El Salvador, and, through the mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives, have adopted agreements leading to the final cessation of the armed conflict on 15 December 1992,

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10/ A/46/829-S/23310, annex I; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991, document S/23310.

11/ A/46/864-S/23501, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1992, document S/23501.

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador of 23 November 1992, 12/

Convinced of the importance of continued talks between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca, under the auspices of the National Reconciliation Commission of Guatemala and in the presence of the Representative of the Secretary-General, in order to end the internal armed confrontation at the earliest opportunity and to bring about national reconciliation, with full respect for the human rights of all Guatemalans,

Emphasizing the importance of the end of the armed conflict in Nicaragua and the need to consolidate peace in that country, as well as the urgent need for the international community and the United Nations system to continue providing Nicaragua with the support required to promote rehabilitation and economic and social reconstruction, for the purpose of strengthening democracy and overcoming the aftermath of the war and the adverse consequences of recent natural disasters,

Recognizing the valuable and effective contribution of the United Nations and of various governmental and non-governmental mechanisms to the process of democratization, pacification and development in Central America, as well as the importance for the progressive transformation of Central America into a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development of both the political dialogue and the economic cooperation set in motion by the Ministerial Conference on Political Dialogue and Economic Cooperation between the European Community and the Central American countries and the joint initiatives of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four) and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three) 13/ in Latin America, through a partnership for democracy and development in Central America,

Bearing in mind that there remain in Central America major obstacles to the full exercise of peace, freedom, democracy and development, the final overcoming of which requires a global frame of reference that would enable the international community to focus its support on efforts towards collective affirmation and democratic progress being made by the Central American countries,

1. Commends the effort made by the Central American countries to achieve peace through the implementation of the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America", signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987, 1/ as well as of the agreements adopted at subsequent summit meetings;

2. Expresses its strongest support for these agreements and urges the Governments to continue their efforts to consolidate firm and lasting peace in Central America, and requests the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to consolidate peace, democracy and development;

12/ S/24833; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1992, document S/24833.

13/ The group of cooperating countries, called the "Group of Three", is composed of Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

3. Reaffirms the decision of the Presidents of the Central American countries to declare Central America a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, and encourages the initiatives of the Central American countries to consolidate Governments which base their development on democracy, peace, cooperation and strict respect for human rights;

4. Welcomes the agreements reached by the Security Commission of the Central American countries in the creation of a new security model based on coordination, communication and prevention, confidence-building between the States of the region, as well as the progress made on security, verification, and control and limitation of arms and military personnel;

5. Expresses its satisfaction at the steps taken to implement the vital Peace Agreement between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, 11/ and at the flexibility shown by both parties in overcoming obstacles and differences and in maintaining the close linkage between the implementation of the various commitments assumed by them, in order to ensure the full and scrupulous implementation of all the agreements;

6. Welcomes with particular satisfaction the holding of the National Reconciliation Ceremony on 15 December 1992, which brought to an end definitively the armed confrontation in El Salvador, and urges all sectors of Salvadorian society to continue to act with the greatest responsibility and spirit of détente and national reconciliation in order to ensure implementation of the commitments still to be fulfilled, thus making it possible to complete successfully the pacification process and develop normal living conditions throughout the country, particularly in the areas most affected by the armed conflict;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the effective and timely mediation of the Secretary-General and his representatives and extends its support to them so that they can continue to take all necessary steps to contribute to the successful implementation of all the peace agreements in El Salvador;

8. Also expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Spain and Venezuela, which make up the Group of Friends of the Secretary-General, as well as to the Government of the United States of America, for their constant support and contribution to the efforts to reach the Peace Agreement and implement the commitments which are laid down in it, and urges them to continue to support them until the full implementation of these agreements, which reflect the will and aspirations of the Salvadorian people, is brought about;

9. Reiterates the importance of stepping up the negotiating process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca in order to achieve the goals laid down in the agreements signed at Mexico City on 26 April 1991 14/ and at Querétaro, Mexico, on

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14/ A/45/1007-S/22563, annex, and A/45/1009-S/22573, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991, documents S/22563 and S/22573.

25 July 1991, 15/ and urges scrupulous implementation of the agreed procedures and progress towards the adoption of commitments on all the issues set forth in the agreements signed at Mexico City, particularly the signing of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights which they have been considering, in order to achieve, in the near future, national reconciliation and a firm and lasting peace with the continued support of the international community and the United Nations; expresses appreciation, likewise, to the Secretary-General and his Representative for the support that they are giving to the negotiating process and encourages them to continue to provide it;

10. Supports the efforts that the Government of Nicaragua is making to consolidate peace and endorses the provision concerning exceptional circumstances so that the international community and funding agencies will provide their support for rehabilitation, economic and social reconstruction and the strengthening of reconciliation and democracy in that country;

11. Stresses the importance that the continuity and outcome of the political dialogue and economic cooperation between the European Community and its member States, the States of Central America and Panama and the group of cooperating countries (Group of Three), 13/ as well as the initiative of the industrialized countries (Group of Twenty-four), through the Partnership for Democracy and Development in Central America, have for the efforts of the Central American countries to achieve peace and to consolidate democracy and economic development;

12. Requests the Secretary-General and the organizations of the United Nations system to provide, as appropriate and from within existing resources, the necessary technical and financial support to the Central American Governments, and calls upon the international community to increase its support for peace, freedom, democracy and development in Central America by providing resources for their consolidation, so that the region's material limitations do not diminish or reverse the progress made;

13. Reiterates the importance that the Special Plan of Economic Cooperation for Central America, which the General Assembly welcomed in its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988, has for the implementation of this resolution, in particular because it provides the underpinning for the implementation of the Central American Economic Plan of Action; 6/

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development";

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992

15/ A/46/713-S/23256, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1991, document S/23256.

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
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A/RES/47/119
2 April 1993

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 141

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/47/L.25/Rev.1 and Add.1)]

47/119. Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Noting that the establishment of the Islamic State in Afghanistan provides a new opportunity for reconstruction of the country,

Wishing the people of Afghanistan peace and prosperity,

Expressing the hope that the Islamic State will continue its efforts towards further stabilization of the security situation in the country, so as to contribute to the safe delivery of international aid,

Deeply concerned about the massive destruction of properties and the serious damage to the economic and social infrastructure of Afghanistan caused by the fourteen years of war,

Underlining the importance of the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Afghanistan for the prosperity of its people, who have suffered many hardships during fourteen years of war and devastation and who have lost the chance for development throughout the conflict,

Aware that Afghanistan continues to suffer from an extremely critical economic situation as a land-locked and least developed country,

Affirming the urgent need to initiate international action to assist Afghanistan in restoring basic services and in rebuilding the country,

Noting with sympathy the urgent appeal for international humanitarian assistance made to the international community by the Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan,

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Expressing its hope that the international community will respond adequately to the Consolidated Appeal for Emergency Humanitarian Assistance for Afghanistan, launched by the Secretary-General on 5 June 1992, 1/

Thanking all Governments that have rendered assistance to Afghan refugees, in particular the Governments of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and recognizing the need for international assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons,

Expressing its appreciation to the States and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have responded and continue to respond to the humanitarian needs of Afghanistan and to the Secretary-General and his Personal Representative for mobilizing and coordinating the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance,

1. Encourages the efforts of the Government and people of the Islamic State of Afghanistan towards rehabilitation and reconstruction;

2. Welcomes with appreciation the efforts undertaken by the Secretary-General in drawing the attention of the international community to the acute problems of Afghanistan and in mobilizing assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country;

3. Urgently appeals to all States, organizations and programmes of the United Nations, specialized agencies, and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide, on a priority basis, all possible financial, technical and material assistance for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, full restoration of basic services and reconstruction of Afghanistan, having in mind the availability of the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund as referred to in paragraph 5 below;

4. Requests the Secretary-General:

(a) To ensure the continued operation and further strengthening of "humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan";

(b) To dispatch, as soon as possible, a team of experts to Afghanistan to evaluate the situation in the light of the war damage and destruction and to prepare, a comprehensive report, in cooperation with the Government of Afghanistan, on requirements for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country;

(c) To initiate a plan for mobilizing financial, technical and material assistance, including the convening of a conference of donor States and international financial institutions;

5. Also appeals to all Member States, in particular donor countries, to provide emergency financial assistance to the Afghanistan Emergency Trust Fund established in August 1988 and to consolidated appeals by the Secretary-General for emergency humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan;

1/ See A/47/705-S/24831, para. 32.

6. Invites the international financial institutions and specialized agencies, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, where appropriate, to bring the special needs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan to the attention of their respective governing bodies for their consideration and to report on the decisions of those bodies to the Secretary-General;

7. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the overall situation in Afghanistan and make available his good offices as required and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth session the item entitled "Emergency international assistance for the reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan".

91st plenary meeting
18 December 1992